

President Wilson Submits His Message to Congress

Declares It Imperative That Our Banking System Be Readjusted

MESSAGE IS READ BY WILSON AT JOINT MEETING OF BOTH HOUSES MUST MAKE SACRIFICES THAT PROMPT ACTION MAY BE TAKEN

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson read his currency message at a joint session of congress today. The galleries were crowded. He appealed for the immediate revision and reform of the currency system, and indicated he approved of the Glass bill, when he said: "The control of the banking system must be vested in the government."

The message in full follows:
"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of congress:

"It is under compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee room is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequences that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

"We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the sleight of hand of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

"It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its origination brains. What shall it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What shall it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big

and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and of resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever.

"The only question is, when shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff law and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone. I should be recreant to my deepest convictions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

"The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—sees it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency not as rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of every day transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

"The committees of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of my duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you with confidence. I am at your service without reserve to play my part in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exigent reform, which it will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect."

BULGARIA DECLINES THE PROPOSALS OF RUSSIA

(By Associated Press.)
VIENNA, June 23.—A Sofia dispatch says that Bulgaria has definitely declined the Russian emperor's proposal for a meeting of the premiers of the Balkan states at St. Petersburg to discuss the critical situation in the near east.

SPECIAL DELEGATE WILL THANK UNITED STATES

(By Associated Press.)
PEKIN, June 23.—A special delegate will be sent to the United States to express thanks for the recognition of the republican administration. It will probably be Wu Ting Fang.

TONOPAH ENTRANTS ARE BARRED FROM DRILLING AND THE BASEBALL CONTESTS TO BE HELD GOLDFIELD

Goldfield is to have a little Fourth of July celebration, all of its own, according to advices received from the southern city yesterday, and Tonopah can attend the affair if it sees fit, but no events will be open to entries from this city or county. Although it was previously announced both by committees, telegrams and even the Goldfield press that Tonopah teams had been invited to enter the drilling and baseball contests, the invitations have been rescinded and there will be no opportunity for outside talent to take money out of the camp by winning a prize.

The manner in which the Goldfield committee has backed down is best explained in the following paragraph from the Sunday issue of the Tribune:

"The general committee decided to limit the entries for the drilling contest to Esmeralda county and baseball plans have been altered, too, by the committee and Goldfield City league managers, so that the game on the Fourth will be between the winners of the game today and that of next Sunday."

The sudden change of the Goldfield occasioned no surprise in Tonopah, for some such move was expected, judging from past performances on the part of the residents of the southern city. Plans were immediately discussed for the holding of a drilling contest in Tonopah, open to the state, at which the first prize would be \$1000. This project will be taken up today with the ladies having the Fourth of July program in hand, and if it is agreeable a committee will at once start work canvassing the district to secure the amount necessary for the prize. Tonopah has at least four teams to enter the contest, while the remaining Nevada mining camps, including Goldfield, could be depended upon to enter at least a half dozen outfits. The prize necessary for the drillers, could be procured in a few hours time, judging from the favorable expressions on the part of the merchants.

Tonopah possesses the drilling rock used during the world's championship contest here last year and the stone can be placed in position in a day's time. All that remains is to secure the approval of the ladies in charge of the celebration and the appointment of the necessary committees to arrange the affair and advertise the event throughout the state.

The settling price for silver was marked down to 58 1/2 cents an ounce Friday. The white metal market has been listless during the week so far as quotations are concerned. The fractional tendency at home and abroad toward lower prices is having its effect. On Monday the market opened with silver at 59 1/4 cents and on Tuesday it lost one-eighth cent. A drop to 58 1/2 was experienced Wednesday and for the past two days fractional declines have been made. Friday's quotation was the low price for the year and has created some concern among producers of this section of the country where so much of the white metal is mined each year.

Last week the settling price was held fractionally above 59 cents an ounce. For several weeks there has been a gradual decline with apparently no new developments in the market. While little is heard of what India is doing the mints of China are going on consuming silver bullion which the government is buying with its paper currency. United States Consul General Geo. E. Anderson of Hong Kong, describes the situation in its bearings upon the trade as follows:

"While the discount between the paper currency issued by the provincial government at Canton and the corresponding silver coinage remains about the same as it has been for the past year, there has been a great improvement in the disposition of the people of the province toward the paper money, and it circulates much more freely to the immense convenience of trade in the Hong-kong field.

"The provincial mint is turning out about \$80,000 in subsidiary silver coins (about \$38,500 gold) daily at present, which are received at the current discount from 6 to 9 per cent as compared with the corresponding silver dollar, while the government makes a considerable profit in seigniorage. While the situation is far from being without difficulty it is vastly improved. One of the direct results of this improvement is a more constant and an increasing movement of native goods to export points and a gradual loosening of credits in Hongkong for the shipment of goods to the interior.

Read the Bonanza Want Ads.

ATTY. GENERAL M'REYNOLDS IS ORDERED TO EXPLAIN

CONGRESS ASKS ABOUT POSTPONEMENT FAMOUS WHITE SLAVE CASES.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson said today he would ask the attorney general for a report of all circumstances leading to the postponement of the Diggins-Caminetti white slave cases in California that led McNab to wire his resignation.

The president said he had no knowledge except that from newspapers, but it appeared at first glance the reason given by the department of justice to allow the commissioner general of immigration to attend the trial of his son was a humane one. McNab's resignation is on the president's desk today. Wilson said it would be acted upon immediately.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—McNab in a statement today regarding the efforts of friends to have the president refuse his resignation, said he would resign unless McReynolds does. It is believed the president will refuse to disrupt his cabinet, and it is expected the resignation will be accepted immediately.

Must Explain Actions.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—Resolutions calling upon the attorney general to produce all the papers in connection with the postponement of the Diggins-Caminetti white slave and Western Fuel company cases were introduced in the house today by representative Kahn. It is said McReynolds will give a statement to the public, probably after reporting to the president.

Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, progressive, introduced a resolution demanding an investigation by the judiciary committee.

Extensive operations will soon be undertaken by the New Golden Crown Mining company as a result of the directors' meeting held Saturday at Reno. The complete indebtedness has been paid and the company today is free from encumbrances. Among the plans discussed for future development was the installation of an air compressor and it is understood that machine drills will be in operation within the coming month.

The meeting was attended by H. H. Atkinson, R. J. Highland and Chas. F. Wittenberg of Tonopah, and Chas. Kirchen of Manhattan. Atkinson and Highland returned to Tonopah yesterday morning while Wittenberg is expected to arrive today, as he is traveling overland by automobile. Kirchen and Highland returned to Tonopah yesterday morning.

Wittenberg returned last evening, driving a new Hupmobile, purchased by R. H. Burdick. The trip from Reno was made in one day. The Hup was purchased through Campbell and Kelly, local agents.

WINS FIRST ROUND IN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(By Associated Press.)
WIMBLEDON, June 23.—Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco won the first round in the English tennis championship today, defeating H. Roper Barrett.

If it's of exceptional value at the price, it's sure to be advertised in the Bonanza, else the merchant would be hopelessly unprogressive.

TEMPERATURE REPORT.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; a year ago, 63.
Lowest temperature last night, 53; a year ago, 34.

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REHEARING IN WATER CASE HAS BEEN SUBMITTED

FACTS AND FIGURES ARE PRESENTED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

The rehearing granted by the public service commission to the Tonopah water company, was held at Carson Saturday and the case taken under advisement. The hearing was granted upon the filing of a petition by the water company that the previous order of the commission reducing rates from \$10 per thousand gallons to \$2.50 for the same amount of water was too drastic.

Attorney H. R. Cooke, P. A. Burnham and District Attorney J. A. Sanders, who appeared before the commission, returned to Tonopah today. J. Grant Crumley, of the Tonopah Sewerage and Drainage company, who also appeared before the state body, likewise returned this morning.

VETERANS FROM THE ARMIES OF MEADE AND LEE ARE GATHERING AT GETTYSBURG FOR BIG REUNION

(By Associated Press.)
GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 23.—The hills of Gettysburg, where the remains of Meade and Lee pitched their tents fifty years ago, are flecked today with canvass, harbingers of the tented city which will soon arise on the battlefield. The army of Civil war veterans from the north and the south—40,000 of them—are coming, some few in thread worn uniforms and all without their muskets, to hold a jubilee reunion on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. Some of the scouts are already here; the advance guard will bivouac on the field within a week; the rank and file will follow them not more than 48 hours later.

Every star of the forty-eight in the American flag is expected to have here its own quota of veterans. They will come as the guests of the national government, and of their respective states and territories, which jointly will spend more than a million dollars for their entertainment and comfort. To receive them the government and the state of Pennsylvania have made elaborate plans. One detail alone provides for furnishing the veterans more than 800,000 meals.

Pennsylvania has been planning for the celebration of the battle for more than four years. She has appropriated \$415,000 as her share of the expense. Congress has appropriated \$150,000 to defray the expense of the government's participation, and named a commission to help carry out the plans. Every state and territory also accepted the general invitation to participate and nearly all of them appropriated money to transport veterans and commissions.

The big camp is pitched on that part of the battlefield which lies southwest of Gettysburg. On nearly 300 acres of contiguous ground 7000 tents and more are going up under the supervision of the war department. The camp lies partly on the scene of the first day's fighting and is not far from High Water Mark, where Pickett's famous charge shattered against the Union lines.

Five thousand tents have been erected for the exclusive use of the veterans. The camp has been laid out like a city. Each street and each tent has a number, so it will be easy for any veterans to look up a former comrade or foe. In the center of the camp will be the headquarters of the chief quartermaster. The veterans will be encamped according to states.

Although each tent is designed to accommodate twelve men, it has been planned to assign only eight veterans to each, so as to make them as comfortable as possible. Each veteran will have a separate cot, blanket and a mess kit, which will contain a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon and will become his personal property when he breaks camp. Each tent also will have two hand basins, a water bucket, candles and two lanterns. With the preparation of meals the veterans will have nothing to do. These will be wholesome and substantial and will be served at the ends of the company streets.

"Only veterans of the Civil war may be provided food, shelter and entertainment within the great camp around the battlefield," reads the announcement of the commission. "Therefore, no woman or child or any man not a veteran will be given food, shelter or entertainment. No veteran should bring to Gettysburg any member of his family or other person for whom he will have to obtain food and quarters outside the camp unless all arrangements therefor have first been made for them before he or they come to Gettysburg."

No veteran will be permitted to bring a trunk into camp, his baggage being restricted to that which he can easily carry himself. The care of it will rest with him.

The principal events of the celebration will be held on July 1, 2, 3 and 4, but in order to avoid congestion of traffic on the railroads and confusion at Gettysburg, the camp will be opened on Sunday evening, June 29, the first meal to be served at supper time. Twenty meals will be served to each veteran during the week if he is in camp that long and the camp will come to an end after breakfast on Sunday, July 6.

Veterans have planned to visit historic places in and about the great area where the battle was fought and where skirmishes occurred that led up to it, and to hold reunions. The great celebration will be in full swing on the morning of July 1, exactly fifty years to the day from the time the battle opened to the west of the town.

The program for the four big days is briefly as follows:

July 1—Veteran's day. Appropriate exercises under the joint direction of the Pennsylvania commission and the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Veterans.

July 2—Military day. Under the direction of the chief of staff of the United States army.

July 3—Civic day. Under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania, presiding and participated in by the governors of the states. If they so desire. Addresses and music.

July 4—National day. Patriotic exercises, orations, with fireworks in the evening.

The exercises will be held in a great tent, one of the largest in the United States, capable of accommodating about 15,000 persons. This tent is at the southern end of the camp, beside the Emmitsburg road, down which Lee's army went after the close of the three days' battle.

Except for the time the main exercises are being held, the big tent will be given over to the veterans to hold such reunions as they may arrange. The tent is so constructed that it can be subdivided into many sections for these reunions. For the identification of old soldiers who may not be easily recognized by former comrades because of the changes wrought by the hand of Time, each veteran is expected to wear his army, corps, division, brigade, regimental and society badges.

After the principal exercises on July 4, there is no schedule of events except such as may be arranged by the veterans themselves in the way of reunions and short excursions about the field and to neighboring places.

The United States troops, whose camp will adjoin that of the veterans, will do constant police duty. Boy scouts will act as guides. Pennsylvania's state police will also be on duty.

The United States government has erected a mammoth field hospital close to the camp, fully equipped. The state also will have its hospital tents and the state commissioner of health will keep deputies in camp for constant inspection work. The state fire marshal, in addition, has assigned men to the camp and steps have been taken to prevent fires to extinguish them promptly should any occur.

The commissary department will be under the direct charge of regular army officers and will be one of the most complete ever organized for a camp. There will be nearly 800 cooks; 125 bakers will furnish fresh bread every day for the big army.

The greatest care has been taken in arranging for the twenty meals that will be served during the week. The menu was written with due regard for the age of the men. It will be quite different from the hard tack and coffee and the occasional portion of bean soup or "sow belly" given the soldiers in the historic days of fifty years ago. This part of the camp arrangements is to be in the care of Major William R. Grove.

The town of Gettysburg, which has a population of a little more than 1000, will be unable to care for the influx of visitors and thousands of them will be cared for in neighboring towns and cities as far away as Harrisburg and York. Practically every private house in Gettysburg will be turned into a boarding house. Many veterans who desire to attend the reunion and want to bring members of their families have been unable to obtain accommodations and must leave them behind.